Pamphlets

CALIFORNIA REGION 1963

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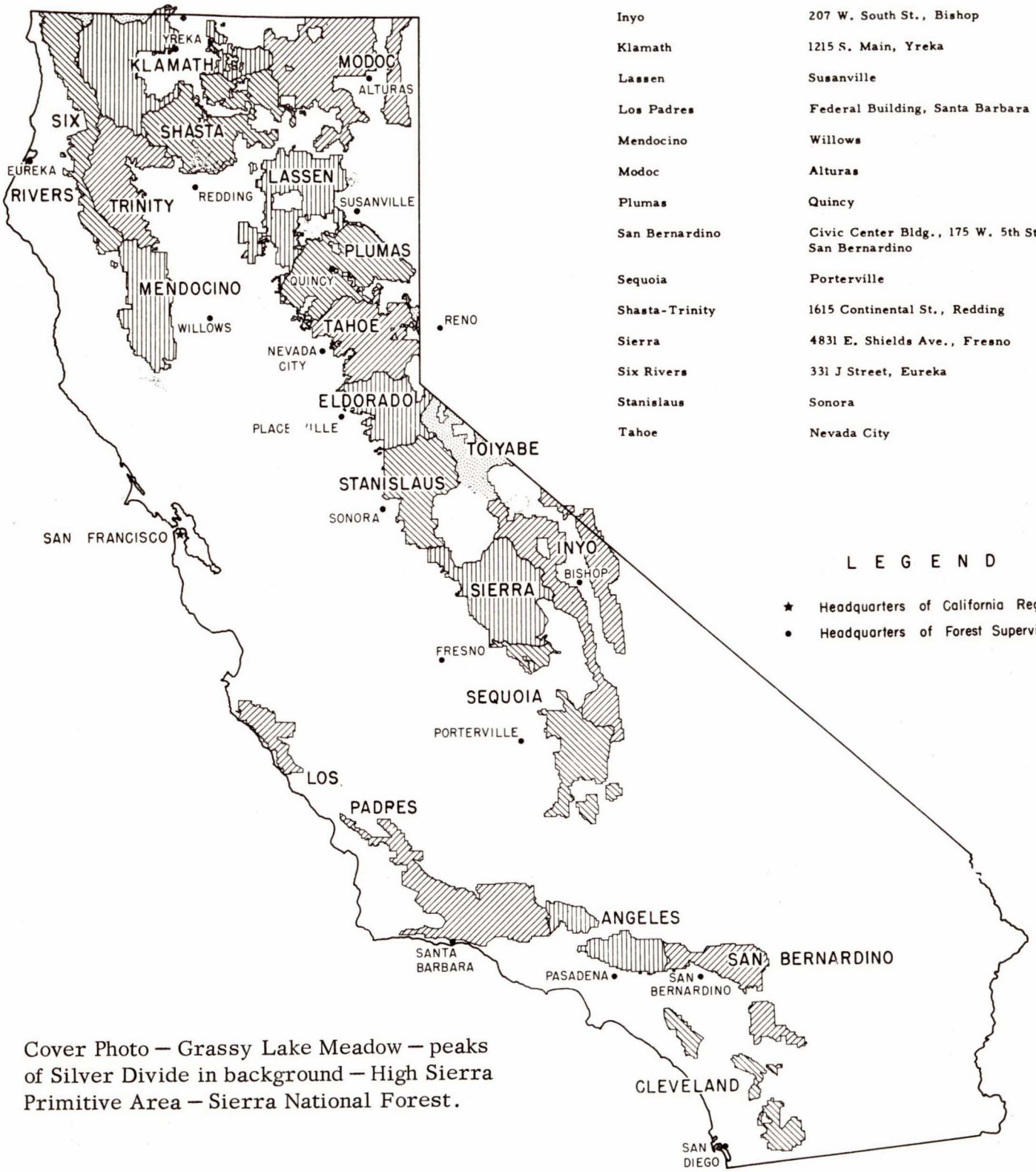
630 SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The NATIONAL FORESTS in CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL FORESTS	HEADQUARTERS
Angeles	1015 No. Lake Ave., Pasadena
Cleveland	1196 Broadway, San Diego
Eldorado	Placerville
Inyo	207 W. South St., Bishop
Klamath	1215 S. Main, Yreka
Lassen	Susanville
Los Padres	Federal Building, Santa Barbara
Mendocino	Willows
Modoc	Alturas
Plumas	Quincy
San Bernardino	Civic Center Bldg., 175 W. 5th St. San Bernardino
Sequoia	Porterville
Shasta-Trinity	1615 Continental St., Redding
Sierra	4831 E. Shields Ave., Fresno
Six Rivers	331 J Street, Eureka
Stanislaus	Sonora
Tahoe	Nevada City



Cover Photo – Grassy Lake Meadow – peaks of Silver Divide in background – High Sierra Primitive Area – Sierra National Forest.

As I review 1963 accomplishments in National Forest management, five things stand out in my mind. Briefly summarized, they are:

1. For the first time since 1938, no Forest Service employee was killed on the job.

2. Less National Forest acreage was burned than in any other year in our history.

3. We again were able to increase the volume of timber sold and harvested.

4. Recreation use again increased and we made some giant strides in recreation area planning and development.

5. Our program to reclassify existing primitive areas and establish new wild and wilderness areas proceeded at a satisfying rate.

In pointing out these highlights of accomplishments for 1963, I realize that I run the risk of drawing attention away from other less spectacular but nonetheless solid achievements. Many of these have far reaching effects upon the use by the public of their National Forests and the products which are obtained from them. 1963 was the third year during which we have operated under the Development Program for the National Forests which was presented to Congress by the President early in 1961. With three years behind us we are able to see real progress towards the goals set up in that program.

I do not wish to give the implication that all problems are solved and that no challenges face us in the future. California's population continues to increase bringing more and more pressure upon the land surface from which we all derive our living as well as many of our pleasures.

Challenges for the future center around increasing the productiveness of the National Forests — timber to provide homes and jobs for a burgeoning population; forage for domestic livestock and wildlife; water for domestic use, irrigation and recreation — while preserving and protecting the basic resources from fire, insects and disease, and misuse by man. One of the major aspects of this multiple use management is to preserve in its natural state a significant amount of the National Forests in wilderness status. Resolving conflicts between various groups of users in reference to the setting aside and managing of such areas provides perhaps the greatest challenge of all.

This report is an attempt to summarize briefly some of the accomplishments in the management of your National Forests. In effect, it is a report to you, the stockholder. I invite you to request further information about any facet which particularly interests you. Only a fully informed public can intelligently participate in the important land management decisions which lie ahead.

Chas. A. Connaughton

CHAS. A. CONNAUGHTON
Regional Forester

WATER

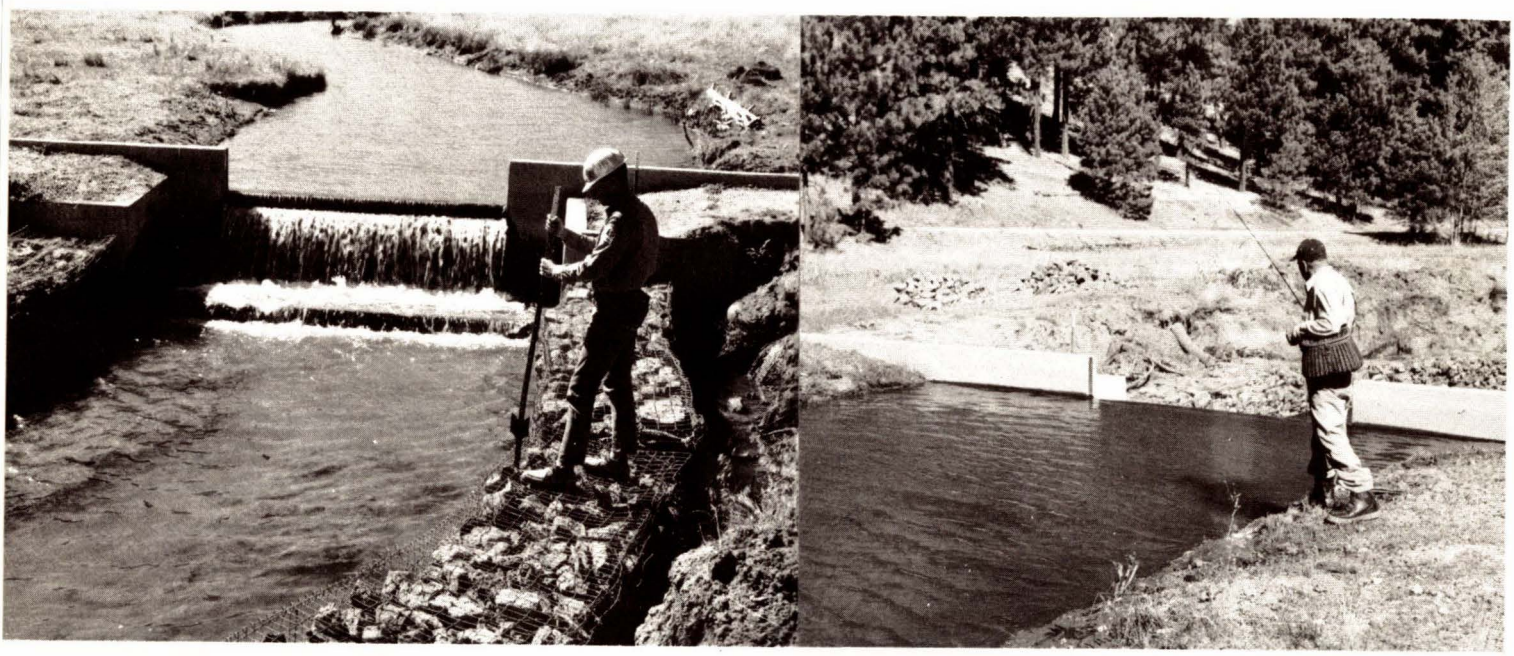
SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

As part of a nationwide program, we made an inventory of municipal watersheds on National Forests in California in 1963. There are 297 National Forest watersheds supplying an estimated 787,256 acre feet of water annually to fulfill the needs, in whole or in part, of some 10,446,000 persons in California. This is in addition to the millions of acre feet used for agricultural, industrial, and recreational purposes.

During 1963 forty-two new soil stabilization projects were installed and work continued on 31 projects which were begun last year. Several additional erosion control projects were completed under the Accelerated Public Works (APW) Program.

During this past year, the Region conducted a two weeks training session for forest watershed staff men covering forest and range hydrology, watershed analysis, and water resource planning.

Three more comprehensive watershed analyses covering 68,000 acres of National Forest were made. A water resource plan is now being prepared for each of these watersheds.



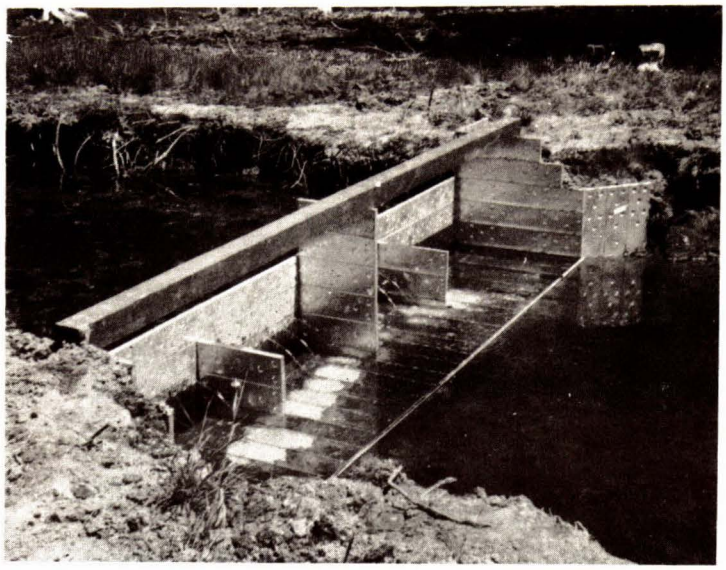
Left – The downstream side of a small dam on the Modoc National Forest.
Right – A fisherman tries his luck on the upstream side of the same dam.

REHABILITATION OF BURNS AND FLOOD PREVENTION

Only five major burns required emergency treatment in 1963. This included construction of 10 small erosion control structures and grass seeding on 4,130 acres of highly erosive soils. The Regional grass-seed banks at Redding and Arcadia proved their value in quickly providing the seed for emergency treatment.

Soil and stream channel stabilization on recent large burn areas in the Region continued during 1963. On some, the violent storms of October, 1962 and February, 1963 caused heavy damage, necessitating extensive repair.

In the search for new products and techniques for erosion control, two new types of small metal dams were installed in 1963 to test their effectiveness in stabilizing stream channels and small gullies. Both will be studied this year to determine their value for erosion control purposes. The dam pictured at right, made of small galvanized steel sections bolted together much like an erector set, is one of those being tested. Another dam has been designed to include a fish ladder to be used for stabilizing channels of streams important for fish habitat.



SOILS

Mapping and soil sampling on the soil-vegetation survey of the Orleans Ranger District (Six Rivers National Forest) were completed this year using a new technique of direct field mapping of soil stability conditions.

Mapping was completed on 71,000 acres of the Fresno County portion of the Sierra National Forest.

A new soil-vegetation survey was initiated on the Cleveland National Forest in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

Publication of soil-vegetation maps and accompanying survey reports continued for surveys completed and forest officers were trained in their use in land management.

COOPERATIVE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The Los Angeles and Santa Ynez River flood prevention projects were accelerated because of increased financing and, although they are still slightly behind schedule, will be completed by 1974 and 1972, respectively.

Emergency flood prevention structures, necessitated by the Newhall Fire of August 28, 1962, were completed in Sombrero Canyon, Los Angeles River drainage prior to the onset of heavy winter rains. We are cooperating closely with the Los Angeles Flood Control District on this project.

Two "small watershed"(Public Law 566) projects in California involving forestry measures are in operation. One other is almost complete and one is in the final planning stages.

At the end of the year, six watershed plans were either in preparation or awaiting approval in California. Four involve National Forest land.

Twenty-five additional watersheds in California and Hawaii are being considered for treatment under PL 566. Of the 25, sixteen may include forestry measures and about one-half of those involve National Forest lands.

MULTIPLE USE

Multiple use (impact) surveys are being made to evaluate the effects on the National Forests of water developments under the California Water Plan, the expanding highway system and additional high-voltage power lines. Surveys were made during this year for:

Project	National Forest
Bell, Pine Valley and Brown's Reservoirs	Stanislaus
Grizzly Valley and Abbey Bridge Reservoirs	Plumas
Gould-Eaton 220 KV Tieline	Angeles
Midway-Vincent 500 KV Tieline	Angeles
Pi Pi Reservoir	Eldorado
Allen Camp Reservoir	Modoc
West Fork Mojave River Flood Control Dam	San Bernardino
Devil Canyon Powerhouse	San Bernardino
Tioga Pass Road, Tuttle Creek and Bishop Creek Road	Inyo

Preliminary plans were examined for English Ridge, Pressley, Franciscan and Spencer Reservoirs near the Mendocino National Forest. Stage 1 multiple use surveys also were made for the following potential projects: Smith River and Klamath River highways on the Six Rivers National Forest, Deer Creek Highway on the Lassen National Forest, and a proposed power intertie crossing the Modoc, Lassen and Los Padres National Forests.

Liaison people trained in multiple use management were assigned to reservoir construction projects in the Eldorado, Tahoe, Plumas, and Shasta-Trinity National Forests. Their job is to insure that multiple use survey recommendations are incorporated into the projects.

The Plumas National Forest is engaged in a multiple use survey in which the effects of future water developments are being studied with relation to the multiple use management of that National Forest ten to twenty years hence.

This year we assigned a man to a cooperative Wild Rivers Study Team. This study team is composed of representatives from agencies with the department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior. They are developing criteria to be used in selecting free-flowing rivers that have high recreation values. Two California rivers, the Klamath and the Middle Fork of the Feather, have been selected for study.

LEFT – Helicopters enabled Study Team members to carefully examine rugged and remote areas of the two rivers.

TIMBER

REFORESTATION AND STAND IMPROVEMENT

Our three nurseries, at Mt. Shasta, Placerville and Humboldt, produced 18,279,000 tree seedlings of which 12,638,000 were planted on 24,711 acres of National Forest land. Those trees not planted were left in the nursery and will be planted next spring. An additional 726 acres were seeded with preferred timber species.

RIGHT – Weeders at work in the Humboldt nursery which is now reaching full capacity after two years of operation.

During 1963, site preparation prior to tree planting was performed on 21,369 acres and release of already established trees on 1,409 acres.

Presently, we are experimenting with the use of herbicides as a measure to control brush encroaching upon already established plantations as well as for preparing sites prior to planting.

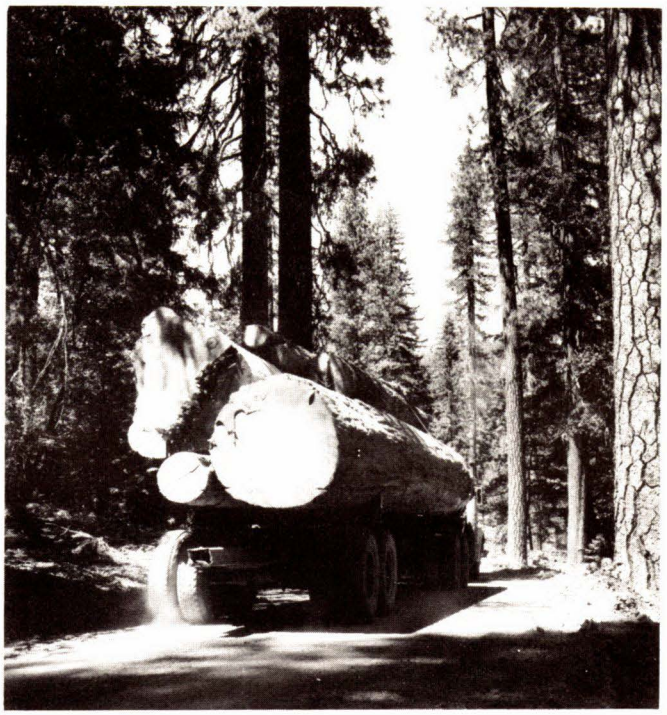
AT LEFT – A helicopter being used to spray herbicides on a plantation in the Klamath National Forest.

Timber stand improvement and reforestation measures are designed to create optimum stocking and growing conditions on all areas devoted to timber production. During 1963, timber stands were thinned on 17,483 acres (12,417 acres of precommercial thinning and 5,066 acres of release and weeding in young stands).

AT RIGHT – A forest worker thinning a young pine stand on the Sierra National Forest with a bow saw.

TIMBER SALE ADMINISTRATION, PREPARATION AND VALUATION

We again set a new record for timber sold and harvested in the National Forests. 1.9 billion board feet of timber were sold and 1.65 billion board feet were actually cut. As better access is developed through road construction and right-of-way negotiations, we move closer and closer to harvesting our annual allowable cut of 1.975 billion board feet. At right, a load of logs from the Hyampom Mountain Timber Sale on the Shasta-Trinity National Forests.



During 1963, we adopted a new scaling system involving a change from 16 to 20 feet maximum log scaling length and other minor revisions. At left, a Forest Service scaler working on a landing on the Cone Mountain Timber Sale on the Lassen National Forest.

The Timber Appraisal Review Committee completed its report and most of its recommendations were accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. Based upon the report, a major revision of the timber sale contract is now under way. The lumber industry is cooperating with us in the studies and tests necessary to these revisions.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The establishment of 520 permanent growth and mortality plots, the development of an electronic data processing system for calculating growth and for compiling and analyzing the data from re-measured plots and completing the field work for the first intensive inventory of the four southern forests were highlights in timber management planning for 1963.

PROTECTION FROM INSECTS AND DISEASE

A late 1963 survey indicated that the western pine beetle epidemic which caused a great deal of destruction in the Mother Lode area in 1962 was suppressed as a result of cooperative action by the California Division of Forestry, the logging industry, other landowners, two National Parks, the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Forest Service.

Similar cooperative efforts have apparently paid off in reducing the insect hazard created by the devastating storms of October, 1962. During 1963, nearly all the accessible windthrown timber was salvaged and residual stands show no major buildup resulting from the blowdown.

We provided advice to the National Park Service on the technical phases of two lodgepole pine needle miner control projects in the Tuolumne Meadows area of Yosemite National Park and the Woods Creek area of Kings Canyon National Park.

Below – A forest worker carefully sprays just the correct amount of insecticide in just the right place – Sierra National Forest.

Above – Mature wood of Jeffrey pine has been grafted to a seedling at Badger Hill on the Eldorado. By this process superior trees can be reproduced quickly.

TREE IMPROVEMENT

Our tree improvement program was again expanded in 1963. This program is designed to improve the growth and quality of future timber stands and to increase the resistance of the trees to insects and disease.

Essential to the program is the regular production of good quality seed. To this end, 123 additional acres were set aside during the year as seed production areas, making a total of 236 acres Regionwide. These are natural stands specially treated to increase seed production.

The next step will be the establishment of seed orchards. Here, by grafting and controlled pollination, we will produce genetically improved seed from superior trees.

RANGE

Timely rains made 1963 an excellent forage year during which –

122,000 cattle with calves

118,000 sheep and their lambs

from 1,500 California ranches used National Forest ranges under Forest Service permit.

TO IMPROVE FORAGE FOR THOSE CATTLE AND SHEEP

– 8,100 acres were treated to control sagebrush and other plants which compete with grass.

– 2,800 acres of previously low-producing rangeland were plowed and seeded with desirable forage species.

– 12,190 acres of chaparral brushland were converted to perennial grass cover.

– 160 acres were treated for control of noxious weeds such as medusa-head and thistle.

– 210 acres were treated to control poisonous range plants.

– 30 acres of mountain meadowland on which lodgepole pine has invaded were cleared in co-operation with livestock permittees and Boy Scouts.

– 670 acres of deteriorated meadows were rehabilitated by installing erosion control structures, seeding, waterspreading and protection from grazing.

Wise use and constructive improvement programs build healthy range conditions. This leads to a stable economy for ranchers throughout the State who use National Forest ranges to supplement home ranch operations. Many of the improvements also produce better habitat for wild animals and birds.

Rangers installing a condition and trend transect.

One hundred new range management plans were prepared, making 371 complete plans now in operation covering over 1/3 of the range allotments in the region. Target year for completion of all plans is 1965. Each plan includes:

Resource inventory data

Location of existing improvements

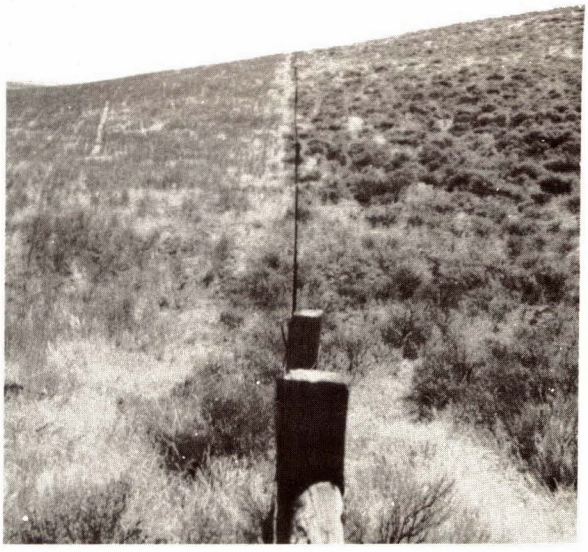
Proposed new improvements

The system of management needed to maintain satisfactory range conditions or to improve unsatisfactory conditions.

At training sessions, rangers from thirteen forests were taught improved techniques of judging the effectiveness of management systems initiated by these plans and methods of obtaining data necessary for revisions in management.

Grass seed banks were established at Arcadia and Redding. During the year 53,750 pounds of perennial grass seed were issued for use to improve livestock and wildlife ranges and for soil stabilization projects. In addition, 22,700 pounds of annual grass seed were used on burned areas and road construction projects for soil stabilization.

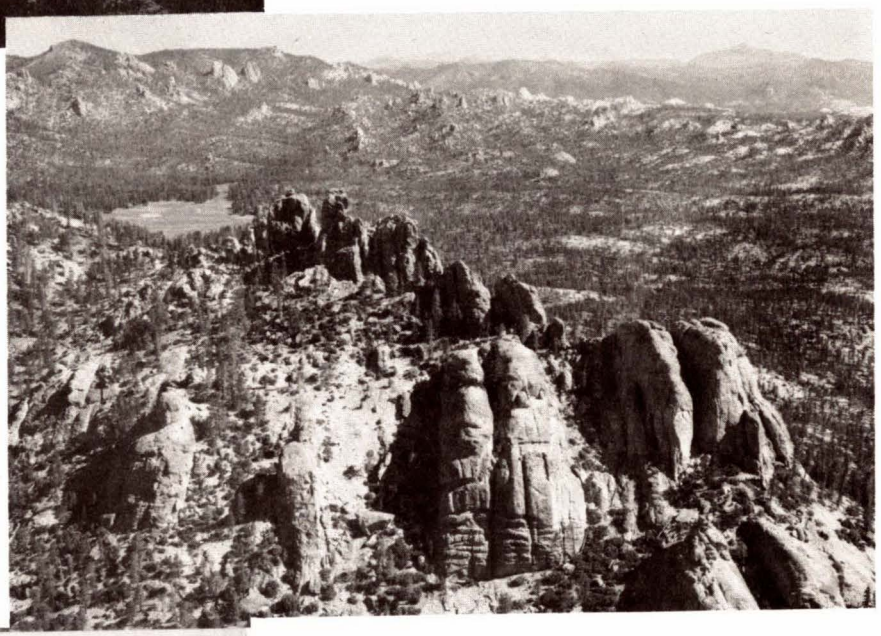
The area on the left was sprayed with herbicides one year before the picture was taken. The area on the right was untreated.



The area on the left was plowed and seeded with preferred range species. The area on the right was untreated.

LANDS

LEFT – The Mokelumne Wild Area– Lake Valley in foreground, Mt. Reba in the background. This Wild Area, in the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests, was created in September by Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff. It covers 50,540 acres of rugged topography in the Upper Mokelumne River drainage in Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties.



RIGHT – Dome Lands Wild Area – Church Dome in the foreground, Manter Meadows in the left background. This 62,561 acre Wild Area, created in July by Chief Cliff, is located at the south end of the Kern Plateau in the Sequoia National Forest in Tulare and Kern Counties.

LEFT – The Minarets Wilderness Area – Minarets Lake in Foreground, Minarets Peak in the background. This 109,500 acre Wilderness Area was formed by enlarging, reclassifying and renaming the former Mt. Dana-Minarets Primitive Area. Net increase in size is 27,300 acres. The order was signed in August by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. The area is located in the Sierra and Inyo National Forests in Mono and Madera Counties.

LEFT – The High Sierra Sierra Primitive Area – Two hikers view the 14,000 foot Sierra Divide and the Palisade Glaciers. We have proposed that this area of 381,000 acres be re-classified and 122,000 acres added to form the High Sierra Wilderness Area which will become the largest Wilderness Area in California.

There are, at present, 20 existing Wild, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, covering some 1.7 million acres, in the National Forests in California. During future years all Primitive Areas will be studied for possible reclassification into Wild or Wilderness Areas. Reclassification also involves adjusting boundaries to arrive at workable administrative units. Where possible, well defined physical features such as ridges and escarpments will become the permanent boundaries. Lands rich in wilderness values will be added and lands which are not predominately valuable for wilderness will be deleted. New Wild and Wilderness Areas will be created where this is determined to be the best use for land presently unclassified.

LAND EXCHANGE

In our program to consolidate land ownership, we completed 12 exchanges involving a total of 15,421 acres which we traded for 15,993 acres of formerly private lands. This program benefits both the public and the private landowners by "squaring out" ownerships, thereby assuring more ease and efficiency of management in the future. In one case, a land exchange was made which allowed a city to expand. In addition to the lands acquired by exchange, 13 administrative sites were purchased and two donations of land accepted.

MINING

The seven year program of examination of all National Forest lands to comply with the mining law of July 23, 1955, was completed. A total of 19,294,000 acres was examined. Two additional mining engineers were located in the field to make mineral examinations and resolve occupancies on invalid mining claims.

WILDLIFE

To Improve Wildlife Habitat

- 1,144 acres were improved by crushing, burning, or chopping chaparral brush to encourage sprouting.

- 425 acres were planted with grasses or shrubs.

- 70 acres of winter range were improved by the removal of dense stands of juniper to encourage growth of more desirable deer forage species.

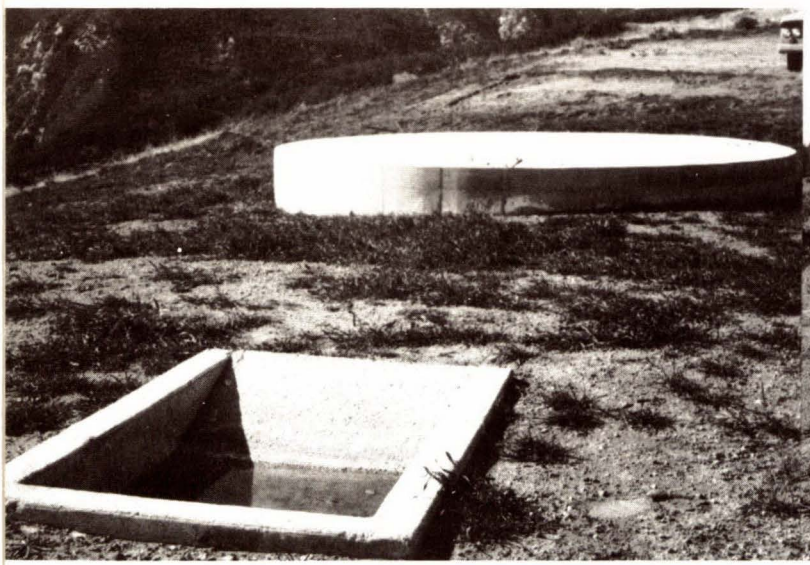
- A 40-acre lake on the Lassen National Forest was improved in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

Quail watering pond — The water is piped from a stock watering trough — Los Padres National Forest.

- 34 small water facilities were developed for wildlife.

- 5 exclosures were constructed to determine the impact of cattle and big game on forage resources.

- 1,700 pounds of bitterbrush seed were collected on the Inyo National Forest and stored at the Regional Seed Bank for later use in rehabilitating deer forage areas.



Wildlife guzzler connected to a U. S. Forest Service cistern makes the top 1,000 gallons available to wildlife — Angeles National Forest.

Exclosures, such as this one on the Modoc National Forest, enable us to study the effects of various intensities of grazing on forage.

LEFT – Browseways on the Angeles National Forest. These are designed to improve deer forage by encouraging brush sprouting. They also provide for easy movement of both deer and hunters through the brushfields. Where possible, browseways are coordinated with firebreaks.

A cooperative study of the Kern River was completed with the California Department of Fish and Game, the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, the U. S. Geological Survey, and the Southern California Edison Company participating with us in studying the effects of various water releases from Fairview Dam. As a result of the study, an agreement was reached with Southern California Edison, owners of the dam, which assures adequate flow to maintain good fish habitat below the dam.

We continued to experiment with the mechanical bitterbrush seed collector. Further refinement is necessary before the machine will replace hand collecting.

RIGHT – The machine being tested on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

Analysis of big game ranges continued. To date, 884 permanent browse transects have been established in the Region. These are expected to provide factual information on the condition of key areas of deer range. Habitat management plans are now in operation on 12 deer herd units and one mountain sheep unit.

RECREATION

Public use of National Forest recreation areas and facilities continued a steady growth throughout California in 1963. Weekend recreation use overflowed developed sites in Southern California and in some of the most popular spots in Central and Northern California and week long use was heavy Regionwide.

More than 24 million man days of recreational use were recorded in the 17 National Forests during 1963, almost double that of a decade ago. Two Southern California forests, the Angeles and San Bernardino, led the Region in total number of visitors, the Inyo National Forest led in Wilderness Area use, and the Tahoe National Forest attracted the greatest number of winter sports enthusiasts. The increasing popularity of the latter two pastimes accounts for a large share of the increased use over the past few years, although camping and picnicking still attract the most visitors.

During late 1962 and early 1963 the winter sports season seemed a disaster, but after snow finally arrived late in February all areas received heavy use which extended well into the late spring. Early snow this fall enabled most areas to open in October, and the combination of the two seasons — one abnormally late and one starting quite early — made it a satisfying, if harrowing, 1963 for winter sports operators and most skiers.

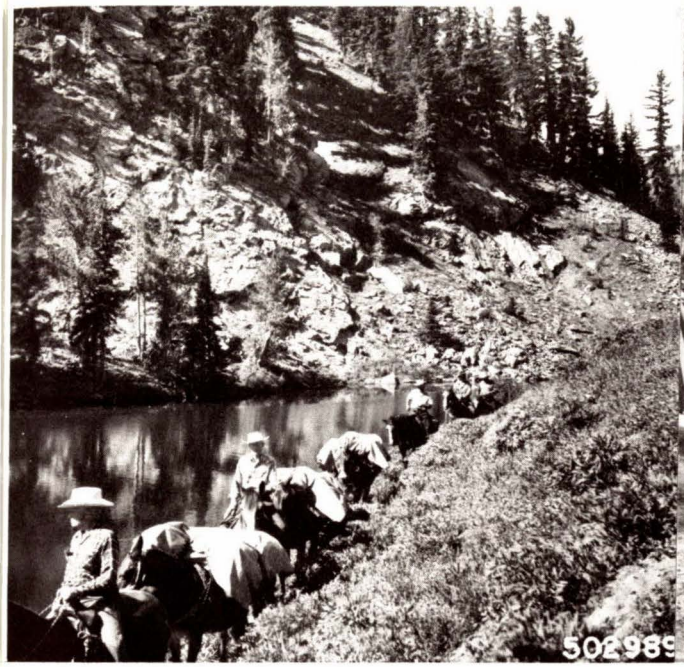
Permittees at the Snow Summit, Snow Forest, and Snow Valley ski areas on the San Bernardino and at Holiday Hill on the Angeles National Forest, however, decided to reduce the element of chance and have now installed extensive artificial snow-making equipment on their lower slopes. The installations were going into use as the year ended, and we feel that this way of giving Nature a boost may be at least a partial answer to providing more reliable winter sports for Southern California skiers.

Making artificial snow — Snow Summit Winter Sports Site — San Bernardino National Forest — This process is normally done at night when temperatures are near freezing and the area is not being used.

All the snow seen in this picture was produced artifically — Snow Summit Winter Sports Site — San Bernardino National Forest.

The rebuilding of old campgrounds and picnic sites and constructing of new ones proceeded at a steady rate. As soon as completed they were incorporated into the charge program, which for 1963 included 42 sites and collected $123,000 from public use. An additional 30 campgrounds are expected to be under the self-service charge system next year.

Planning for the future progressed throughout the year. Twenty-five "site-complex" plans looking ahead to the year 2000 were completed and 170 additional recreation area plans are well underway. These plans cover the full development of an extensive recreation zone, such as the land surrounding a large lake or reservoir. Plans were also made for eight potential High Sierra winter sports sites after helicopter and snowfield surveys.



Above — Upper Wright Lake — Marble Mountain Wilderness Area — Klamath National Forest.

Above — Mammoth Pool Campground — Sierra National Forest.

Below — Plaskett Campground — Los Padres National Forest.

Below — Girl Scouts hiking from Camp Mountain Meadows Girl Scout Camp — Sequoia National Forest.

FIRE CONTROL

As 1963 began, the outlook for the fire season was perhaps the bleakest we have experienced during the 58 year history of the National Forests in California. Record droughts during the previous several seasons had built up an unparalleled conflagration potential. Conditions in the Southern California Forests were critical and light precipitation in Northern and Central California indicated that those areas were only temporarily out of danger.

During the first two months of 1963, fire crews in the Southern California National Forests were fully manned and even the southern Sierra forests were maintaining skeleton crews.

Then the situation changed. Rain and snow storms throughout March, April, May, and June put the Region into a normal fire season. Throughout the season, climatic conditions, although severe at times, were less variable than usual, resulting in fewer and shorter periods of extreme fire weather. General storms closed the fire season in northern and central California on October 12. In the southern forests, a series of storms in late October enabled us to close the fire season on November 4th – four to six weeks earlier than in any of the last five years. Hunters were able to use several areas which have been closed because of fire danger for several years.

Total area burned was 9,115 acres – the lowest in history. This compares with the latest five-year average of 95,166 acres and 24,590 acres burned in 1962. There were 677 man-caused fires and 659 fires caused by lightning compared to a five-year average of 806 and 1,489 respectively. Man-caused fires for 1962 totaled 901.

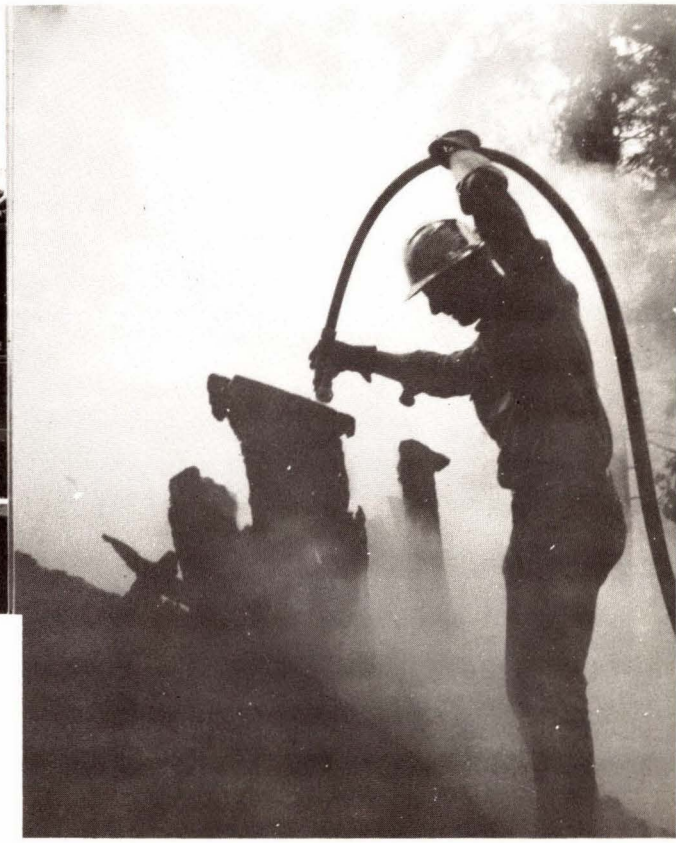
While weather conditions had much to do with holding down the number and the average acreage of the fires, many other factors entered into the picture. Chief among these are (1) an increased striking force which enabled us to attack fires with more people in the initial stages, (2) helicopter and helitack crews which were used on 23 percent of the fires as compared to 16 percent in 1962, and (3) increased efficiency in dispatching through use of planned area dispatch and preplanned aerial attack.

A helitack crew climbs aboard a helicopter at the Barley Flats Heliport on the Angeles National Forest.

One of the most important factors in combatting fire is the Regionwide cooperation between the Forest Service and the California Division of Forestry. These ties, always strong, were strengthened this year by basing air tanker and helicopter programs on identical contracts, by dispatching the closest regardless of the zone of responsibility, and by interchanging personnel on most training sessions. Cooperation with the National Park Service, the military, local counties, and private enterprise remained excellent.

Fire prevention training, emphasizing personal contact with forest users, was stepped up Regionwide. We feel this may be one reason for the significant decrease (25 percent) in man-caused fires. Some progress was reported in preventing railroad fires. One railroad, the Santa Fe, in the San Bernardino National Forest did a thorough job of right-of-way cleanup and had no fires where 27 had occurred in 1962.

We are still concentrating on the problem of children playing with matches, removal of hazardous fuels along railways and highways, and of increasing prevention activities among all types of forest users.



Above — Fire crews attack a fire on the San Bernardino National Forest. Right — Mopping up.

The 40,000 acre conflagration control project on the Stanislaus National Forest was continued through 1963. About 14 miles of fuelbreaks (over 1,000 acres of fuel) were cleared and effective plantings of perennial grasses made. Private owners of interspersed lands are cooperating so the breaks are continous, regardless of ownership. The program will continue.

CONSTRUCTION

Roads

596 miles for timber harvest
13 miles for public recreation

Buildings

5 Ranger Station offices
1 Supervisor's Office addition
10 Dwellings
8 Barracks
1 Dining Hall
4 Warehouses
68 Miscellaneous small buildings

Special Projects

- Western Forest Fire Laboratory at Riverside completed this year
- Cooperative Visitor Information Center at Trinity Lake - scheduled for contracting by July 1, 1964
- Tahoe Visitor Information Center - scheduled for contracting by July 1, 1964
- Lower Sardine Dam - Tahoe National Forest - plans to rebuild the dam have been completed

Modesto Bee Photo

North Mountain Lookout — Stanislaus National Forest — the old and the new

Water Development

- Hydroelectric Plant - Middle Fork of the American River in the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests - Placer County Water Agency
- Yuba-Bear - Tahoe National Forest - Nevada Irrigation District
- Pit-McCloud - Shasta National Forest - P.G.&E.

These projects, although they are being constructed by other agencies or by private industry, require strict supervision to prevent fires during construction, to preserve and enhance the recreational resources, to harvest the timber from the reservoir area, and to insure access roads of an adequate quality to serve future needs.

Presently under way, scheduled for completion in the spring of 1964, is a complete revision of our transportation system plans. When finished, the plans will reflect the needs of the public on the National Forests to the year 2000.

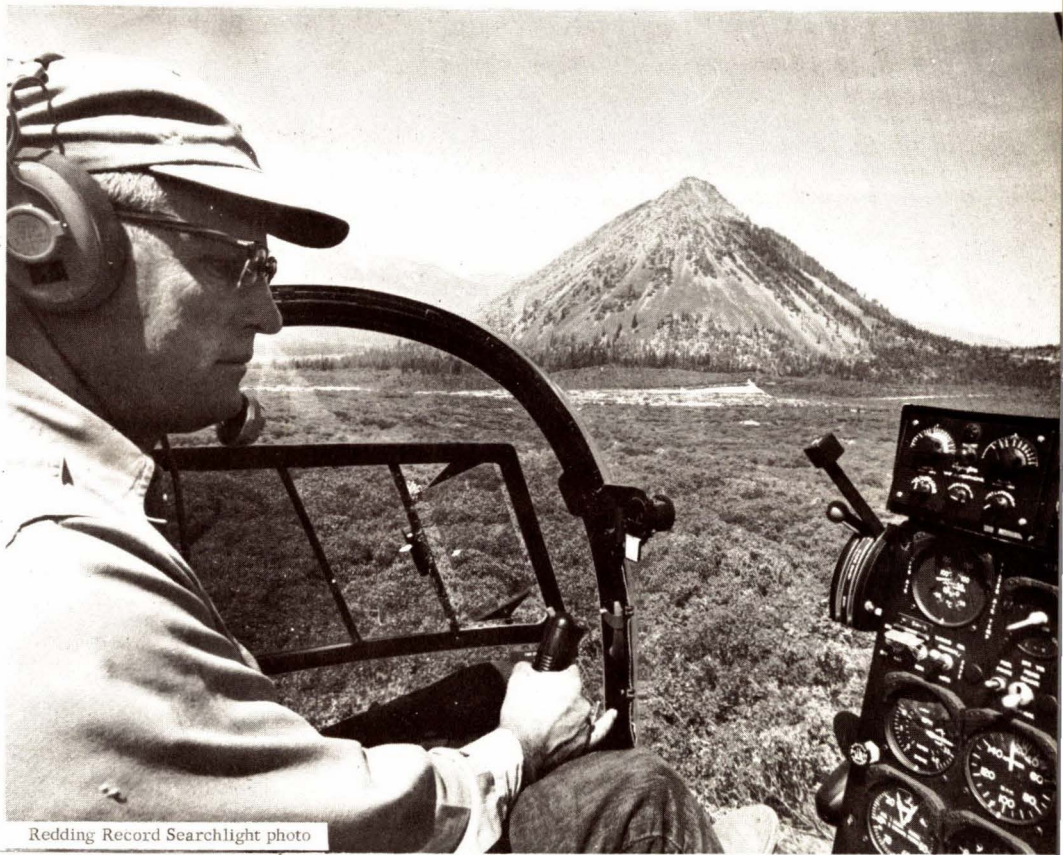
We continued our program of providing permanent water supplies and modern sanitation facilities in campgrounds and administrative stations.

THE ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

This program, designed to help alleviate unemployment in critical areas, supplied $3,590,000 for projects in the National Forests of California. These funds have provided 4,386 man months of employment since the program was started in November 1962, most of it during 1963.

Among the projects completed were the construction and maintenance of buildings, lookouts, recreation facilities, erosion control structures, heliports, helispots, roads and trails and cultural measures such as range revegetation, insect control, and soil stabilization for erosion control. Various of the accomplishments listed in other sections of this report were made possible, wholly or in part, by APW.

The future of this program is presently in doubt because each phase requires Congressional approval. However, if more funds are alloted, we have plans in readiness to efficiently and effectively utilize them while helping to alleviate unemployment.



Redding Record Searchlight photo

Right – Using helicopter to move materials to Black Butte (background) where a lookout was built as part of the APW program – Shasta-Trinity National Forests.

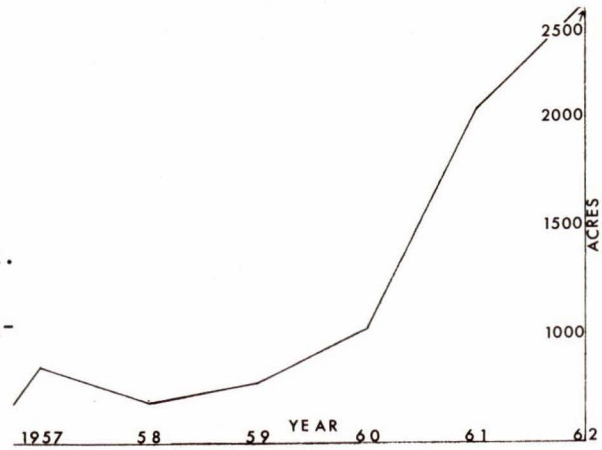
Left – A combination helicopter touch down pad, water storage tank and wild-life guzzler was constructed using APW funds – Cleveland National Forest

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO

COOPERATION California : Hawaii

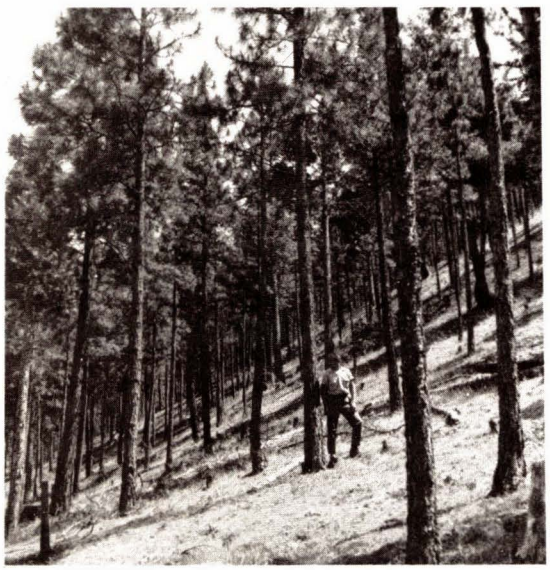
Programs of cooperation to stimulate better management on State and private forest land in California and Hawaii continued to show good results. Specific achievements were:

- One third of all trees planted on private land were planted under the Agricultural Conservation Program.
- 2,000 acres of timber stand improvement was accomplished under the same program.
- 3,185 acres of state-owned land in Hawaii were planted under the Title IV Forestation Act.
- California and Hawaii nurseries produced over four million seedlings.



The chart shows the increase in acreage planted to trees on private lands in California under ACP.

- Tree planting on non-federal lands almost doubled that of 1962 in both states (Hawaii, 3,674 acres planted; California, 4,721 acres planted plus 2,519 acres seeded).
- Increased stress has been placed on the Rural Area Development Program during the year and our assistance to the program has been increased correspondingly. Specifically, we furnish advice to local planning committees in areas of surplus labor.
- The cooperative fire program hung up its best burned acreage record since 1937, despite a normal number of fire starts. 32,000 acres were burned as compared with a five year average of 159,460 acres.



A stand of timber on private land which has been thinned to improve production under the ACP.

- Forest management advice was given to over 2,000 land owners by Service Foresters of California under the Cooperative Forest Management program, with the following results:

  a. 111 of the requests were referred to private consulting forests because enough income was involved to pay for services.

  b. Over 14,000 acres were given pest control treatment, primarily for bark beetles.

  c. On almost 15,000 acres, the owners were persuaded to refrain for premature harvesting of young growth.

  d. 55 owners put a total of 31,505 acres under planned management.

  e. Over a million dollars in gross returns were realized in harvesting forest products under improved practice on private lands.

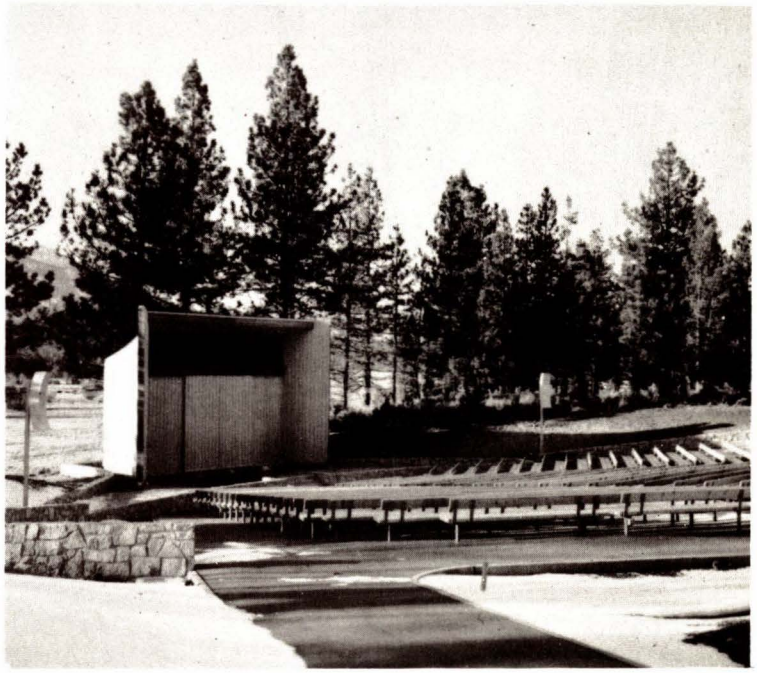
INFORMATION

Keeping the public informed of our activities in managing their National Forests is one of the very important aspects of that management job. We attempt to fulfill that responsibility by regular dissemination of news; by answering telephone, mail and direct inquiries; by appearances on television and radio; by publishing brochures, booklets, leaflets, and maps; by making available educational material to school teachers; and by providing facilities and planned programs to make forest visits more enjoyable and rewarding.

Visitor Information Services were expanded and refined on the six forests in which the program has been pioneered during the last two years. Guided and self-guided nature trails, geological study trips, resource management trips and campfire talks added to the enjoyment of thousands of National Forest visitors.

The amphitheater at the Lake Tahoe Visitor Center (right) on the Eldorado National Forest was virtually completed during 1963 and a contract for the construction of other facilities will be let before June 30, 1964.

Our plans for the future include the development of visitor centers, demonstration areas, interpretive exhibits and the expansion of the program to other forests.



Smokey Bear continues his excellent work of selling fire prevention. Above, he appears with the National League pennant winning Los Angeles Dodgers. Later, (without Smokey's help) the Dodgers put out the fire of the New York Yankees.

The women's uniform (right) made its appearance during 1963. It was designed by Hattie Carnegie and will be worn by women employees who regularly contact the public.